

NATIONAL Dialysis: the artificial kidney

Text and photos
by Josephine Mushahwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The availability of artificial kidney units in Jordan is helping treat more kidney failure patients.

The disease is the result of the malfunction or complete failure of both kidneys in a patient. According to Dr. Yousef Hamzeh, nephrologist at the Jordan University Hospital (J.U.H.), the disease has no symptoms in its early stages. "It has a gradual onset and usually results in complete kidney failure," he said.

He explained the main causes of chronic renal failure:

— Glomerulonephritis, referred to as Bright's disease, usually attacks children. The kidneys become swollen and contain small haemorrhages, thus affecting the filtration of blood.

— Renal hypertension is another cause of failure and is sometimes associated with high blood pressure and the failure to regulate this pressure.

— The third cause is chronic recurrent urinary tract infection. Because the infection is often overlooked, it may produce extensive renal damage at any age.

Dr. Hamzeh said, "artificial kidney" is the main cure for patients with kidney failure. With this

mechanical device, hemodialysis is carried out by a process similar to osmosis. The patient's blood is pumped through tubes connected to his body and the machine. The blood is filtered through a semi-permeable membrane immersed in a liquid bath composed of fluids similar to those in the human body. The waste materials are drawn through the membrane and the blood circulates back to the body.

The complete dialysis takes 4-6 hours and depending on the severity of the disease, a patient needs two to three sessions weekly. The price of a dialysis is JD 40 at the hospital. Dr. Hamzeh said some patients cannot afford to pay, even though there is government subsidy.

"The reason for the expense is that the tubes and chemicals needed for one dialysis per patient cost JD 30, excluding the maintenance of the artificial kidney," he said.

At the Jordan University Hospital, there are six artificial kidneys with an average of four patients a day. The unit began operating in 1980 and 520 dialyses took place in the same year for 43 patients.

The staff consists of two staff, and two practical nurses.

Staff nurse Miss Dina Mazahreh told the Jordan Times, she received her B.Sc. in nursing at the University of Jordan and was later sent by the hospital to Oklahoma City. "I trained for two months at the renal unit there and returned to Amman."

Miss Mazahreh has been working at the hospital's renal unit since 1980 and she said the number of patients has doubled because of the availability of the artificial kidney.

Dr. Hamzeh said that chronic renal failure is a national problem and can attack anyone at any age. If the patient is treated properly at the right time, he or she can lead a normal life.

"Rehabilitation is the objective of hemodialysis, yet it should be a temporary procedure leading up to a kidney transplant."

The surgical team at the J.U.H. is almost complete. The first kidney transplant in Jordan took place at the King Hussein Medical Centre (KHMC) on May 24, 1972. Since that date there have been 44 renal transplants.

Two major teams are required to conduct the operation — the surgical team, headed by senior vascular surgeon Dr. Daoud Hanania and a medical team headed by Dr. Tareq Suheimat, nephrologist at the KHMC.

Dr. Suheimat said that the operation is not as difficult as it may appear. However, expertise is

required especially when a kidney is salvaged from a living donor. Vascular and urologists are needed to perform two concurrent operations as well as a skilled anaesthetist.

The operation takes around one and-a-half hours, yet the danger to the patient remains. Then the patient is moved to the Intensive Care Unit for a few days. "The patient might need dialysis support for a while, or might be susceptible to infection due to a foreign body," Dr. Suheimat said.

After the first few days of the transplant, the patient loses dependence on the artificial kidney and in the long run returns to lead a normal, healthy life.

The greatest fear, Dr. Suheimat continued, is that of rejection. The first three months after the operation are the most crucial. If the body does not reject the kidney then, the chances become less after that.

He organises the preoperative procedures at the KHMC. The prospective donor and the patient's family have to be informed several times before the operation about the procedure, advantages and drawbacks, if any. For example, in the case of rejection in the recipient, the donor may be psychologically affected.

Dr. Suheimat explained that in order to have a successful transplant, the donor and recipient must have identical blood type, equal length of vessels, no congenital abnormalities, same tissue-type and other factors.

"One must be very cautious in the case of a living donor. You have two lives in your hands."

Of the 44 transplants that have been performed at the KHMC, only two were cadaver kidneys, that is, when the kidney is taken from a dead person.

Many people would gladly donate their kidney rather than give permission for the removal of a dead relative's kidney.

The main reasons, Dr. Suheimat said, are cultural and religious, but he stated that this problem will hopefully be solved by time when more people become aware of the seriousness of renal failure.

From a statistical point of view, the figures for the survival graph in Jordan were only 8-10 per cent less than the international figures. "We always update our graphs and keep in touch with the international scene."

A rather amusing figure was the ratio of donors and recipients. The

statistics showed that since 1972, 76 per cent of the donors were females and 24 per cent males. Whereas 20 per cent recipients were females and 80 per cent males.

The KHMC has 11 artificial kidneys in the renal unit with an average of 15 patients a day.

Dr. Suheimat is having patients from Karak and Irbid. "The problem is that they have to travel a long distance for proper treatment."

In the meantime, there is one artificial kidney in Aqaba, but he said that in the future more of these devices should be distributed throughout the country.

The first artificial kidney in Jordan was introduced in the Marka Military Hospital in 1968. Since then, more have become available, thus enabling more patients to be treated and live a normal life once again.



Nurse Dina Mazahreh (right) with two colleagues.

A gift of tongues by satellite

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 4 — Jordan may one day be affiliated with a new language-teaching satellite system that would not only improve students' language skills, but would make them functional in two additional language/culture systems, according to the father of the unprecedented programme, Dr. Thomas Naff.

Dr. Naff, the director of the Middle East Centre at the University of Pennsylvania, is touring the Middle East to explain the benefits of his system, which now undergoes tests and evaluation. "I am scheduled to meet with officials at the Ministry of Education, the University of Jordan and the Telecommunications Corporation, as well as any other interested party, to discuss joining the programme," Dr. Naff, who is also chairman of the National Committee for Internationalising Education Through Satellites, told the Jordan Times.

"We were ready four years ago to pull together a team of experts to develop theoretical models, which are to be completed in 12 months, and to be used by a student population of about 12,000 in the United States and abroad," he said.

Before the viability of the system is determined, there should be a two-year demonstration period using the three languages of the programme: English, Spanish and Arabic. "After that, we hope to

put the system into effect at U.S. high schools and colleges," Dr. Naff said.

Kuwait is currently the only Arab country officially affiliated with the satellite programme. Dr. Naff said that experts from Kuwait are being trained on the testing models that have been developed in the United States.

Dr. Naff's system of satellite language education is based on the fact that language is the key to any culture, and the best place to learn language is in the same culture where it is spoken. "We are no longer thinking of the traditional classroom," Dr. Naff said. The new classroom is the place where the student is introduced to a new culture. "Since we cannot send thousands of students to other cultures to learn the languages there, we do it electronically," he commented.

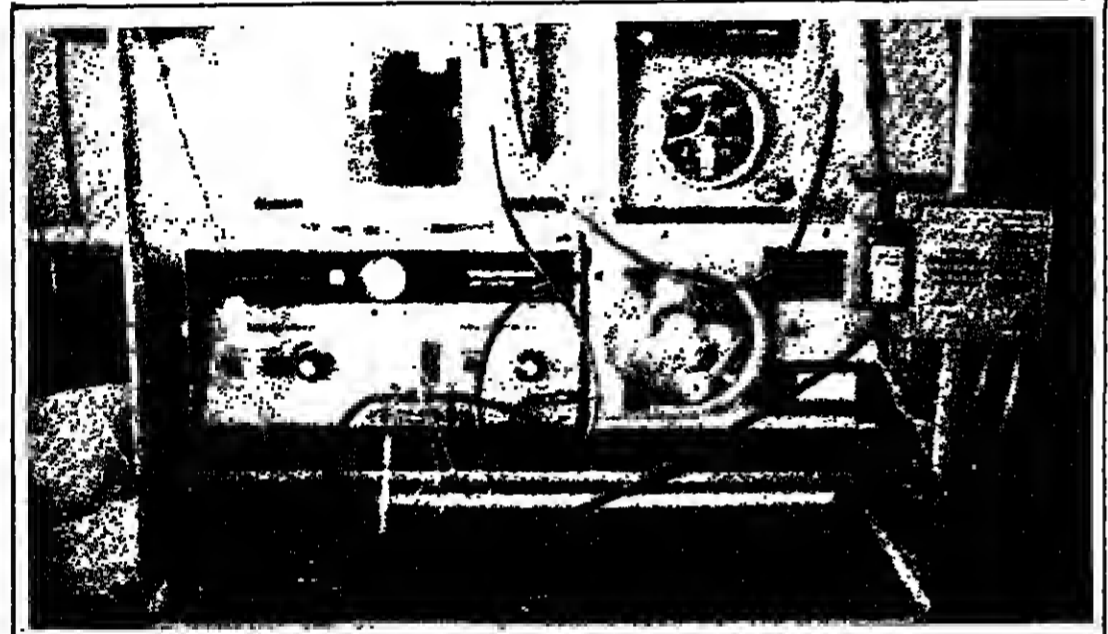
He also said that his system — and not to technology development — is the key to internationalising education. "We believe if this system works, it will go a long way towards decreasing stereotyping and ignorance," he said.

Dr. Naff has been director of the Middle East Centre since 1967, and is also associate professor of Near and Middle Eastern history at the university. In his role as an administrator, he has co-organised Middle East centres at several other U.S. universities.

Last month, Dr. Naff defended the role played by American Middle East centres, in responding to an American Jewish committee's report charging that U.S. universities with Middle East centres were concentrating too much on Arab culture and history, at the expense of what the report described as the Hebrew heritage.

In his reply to the charge, Dr. Naff said that the report was a polemic intended to exert pressure on the U.S. government to spend more on Hebrew studies.

Dr. Naff also pointed out that the Jewish committee's report was released after the federal government had stopped putting money into Hebrew studies. He said that American Jewish students usually satisfy language requirements before they join any Middle East centre, "so what's the use of putting money into Hebrew studies?"



The sophisticated dialysis mechanism

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Close down

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:40 Cartoon
6:00 Children's Programme
7:25 Local Programme on Women
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:40 Radar
10:20 Arabic Programme
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Chinz
9:10 Churchill & the Generals
10:00 News in English
10:15 Magnum

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:30 Country Music
18:00 Pop Session
18:03 News Summary
18:03 Men from the Ministry
19:30 Sports Round-up
19:30 News Desk (News bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
20:30 Music
21:00 Evening Show
21:03 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Psmith 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peebles' Choice 05:45 The Art of Biography 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 That Big Band Magic 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 How to Write a Short Story 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Before the Rock Set in... 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Good Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:15 Bringing the Past to Life 10:30 Gerald C. Porter 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 Guitar Workshop 11:30 Musical Yearbook 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 To Be a Pilgrim 14:15 Leave it to Psmith 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Wuthering Heights 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europe 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peebles' Choice 17:45 Sports News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round up 23:00 World News;

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news feature "The Making of a Nation," 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo
8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba
9:20 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Muscat, Dubai
9:50 Doha, Bahrain
10:00 Dhahran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut
11:40 Cairo (EA)
13:25 Larnaca
14:25 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:45 Tripoli, Benghazi
16:30 Cairo
16:35 Athens
17:00 Bangkok
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:55 Cairo

18:00 London
18:35 Paris
19:10 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
05:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Beirut
07:00 Damascus
07:00 Damascus
07:00 Aqaba
08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (IA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Larnaca
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
11:45 Geneva, Zurich
12:00 London
12:15 Madrid
12:20 Frankfurt
12:30 Paris
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:45 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Mousa Bashir 28256/224
Hazi Haddadin 77751
Zarqa: Farah Al Aqrabawi 81923
Irbid: Radwan Al Sa'd 73877
PHARMACIES:
Amman: Al Salam 36730

Al Jamil 37291
Al Hanan 73798
Al Asimah 37055
Zarqa:
Al Rida (-)
Irbid:
Al Razi 2081
TAXIS:
Al Khayyam 41541
Al Ahran 63911
Al Nahda 63906
Bashar 71329
Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37099
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hava Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 7.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 m 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection

of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:11
Sunrise 5:33
Dhuhr 11:25
Asr 2:47
Maghreb 5:17
Isha 6:39

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 97.9/98.5

(for every 100) 28.4/28.6
French franc 60.4/60.8
Dutch guilder 131/131.8
Swedish crown 59.9/60.3
Belgium franc 89.3/89.8
Japanese yen 145/145.6

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 3711-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22006
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 140 100
Eggplant 220 170
Potatoes (imported) 120 80
Marrow (small) 210 170
Marrow (large) 150 100
Cucumber (small) 250 200
Cucumber (large) 180 140
Peas 340 300
Okra (Green) 340 280
Okra (Red) 340 280
Muloukhiyah 130 90
Hot Green Pepper 240 180
Cabbage 150 90
Onions (dry) 100 70
Garlic 950 950
Beans 360 300
Dates 180 140
Sweet Pepper 180 150

Lebanese pound 71.1/72.8
Syrian pound 57.8/58.3
Iraqi dinar 712.5/720
Kuwaiti dinar 1185.8/1192
Egyptian pound 371.3/378.3

Qatari riyal 91.8/92.3
UAE dirham 91.4/91.8
Omani riyal 967.5/975
U.S. dollar 334/336
U.K. sterling 610.6/614.3
W. German mark 146.4/147.3
Swiss franc 173.6/174.6
Italian lire

Handwritten signature or stamp in Arabic script.

King Hussein in Karak

(Continued from page 1)

He said work in the project will be completed next March. During the meeting, His Majesty expressed his thanks and appreciation for the efforts made by the employees of the various departments to advance the country and to provide a dignified and free life for the coming generations. His Majesty said: "We should concentrate on serving every citizen in this country in all honesty, truthfulness and devotion, because the citizen is our main resource and instrument to build the country and to confront the challenges and dangers, particularly that we are located in the most dangerous locations of the Arab Homeland." His Majesty also called on all public departments and institutions to make further efforts to

serve the country and the citizens. His Majesty visited the Karak Municipality building where he met with the mayor and members of the municipality. Karak Mayor Hamdi Al Habashneh briefed His Majesty on the projects being implemented by the municipality in order to develop public services and to modernise the city. He also explained the future plans which the municipality will implement. The mayor also informed His Majesty on the projects which need financial assistance and as well as the urgent needs of the municipality, particularly the housing projects, the sewage network, and the building of a sports complex. His Majesty then visited the Martyr Hazza' Al Majali Hall where he met with the citizens of the governorate and the representatives of the official sector. His Majesty addressed the

crowd expressing his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him during his visit to Karak. His Majesty said, "Regardless of how harsh aggression and injustice might be, our rights will not be lost as long as we are out to regain them. All of you and your nation with you have this right in Palestine and in every Arab land." His Majesty added: "The latest link in Israel's series of aggression against us and against the Arabs and Palestine was its declaration that it intended to open a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea. By committing such aggression, Israel is disregarding international law which prohibits any change in the demographic, geographic or social structure of any occupied territory. This project is part of an aggressive Zionist plan with strategic and economic dangers to the occupied West Bank and the

Gaza Strip. It also constitutes the gravest danger to the Jordanian economy, rights and natural resources. We denounce this blatant aggression Israel is committing against us and our nation and call on our nation and the international bodies, organisations and quarters to shoulder their responsibilities towards confronting this aggression to put an end to it and to stop its implementation and danger."

His Majesty asserted that students should be oriented towards applied and industrial vocations and professions so that the nation could build the desired future. He also called for land reclamation and tree planting in the governorate to stop desertification.

At the beginning of the meeting, Karak Governor Diyab Yusuf made a speech affirming that His Majesty's wisdom and shrewdness have laid down the foundations of justice in the country and have created the suitable climate for the rapid growth of the national economy.

He said His Majesty has also entrenched the great pan-Arab role of Jordan in the Arab World and made Jordan occupy a high-level international stature in the world.

President of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Ahmad Al Tarawneh said in his speech that Jordan has rejected the capitulationist solutions and took an honourable stand towards the Palestine issue under the leadership of His Majesty the King. He said: "Jordan will not accept anything less than Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, particularly Jerusalem, and the regaining of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO."

The NCC speaker said all the Arabs should support "the steadfastness of our kinsmen in the occupied areas to enable them to resist the autonomy" plot. He said Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty the King, stood on the side of fraternal Iraq in its just war imposed on it by the Iranian rulers. He said Jordan's support of Iraq is a pan-Arab duty because Iraq is defending Arab lands and waterways as well as the dignity of the Arabs, particularly after the revelation of cooperation between Iraq and Israel.

Karak Mayor Hamdi Al Habashneh expressed in his speech full support of the leadership of His Majesty the King, particularly his stands towards the Palestine cause, rejection of the Camp David agreements and efforts to boost Arab solidarity. Taffiah Mayor Suleiman Al-

Uran said in his speech that in few years, King Hussein has been able to transform this small country in its area and population into a big country in terms of determination and dignity and into a green oasis brimming with activity, construction, and progress.

The Secretary General of the Jordanian Labour Trade Unions Federation Shaber Al Majali affirmed that under King Hussein's leadership, the labour sector has been able to achieve much benefits, particularly the social security which ensures a free, secured and dignified life to every citizen. He also praised His Majesty's patriotic stands of rejecting the Camp David agreements, support of the Palestinian cause and people, and definition of the just and durable peace in the area based on the full Israeli withdrawal and the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The president of the Society of the Murab Girls, Mrs. Nayfeh Al Majali praised in her speech the King's dedication to the welfare of his people and pledged support of his great leadership.

The president of the branch of the Labour Trade Unions Federation in Karak Governorate, Abdul Karim Al Malahmah said that King Hussein spared no effort to build Arab solidarity and to unify Arab ranks to confront the designs of the common enemy and the plots concocted against the Arab Nation.

Speaking on behalf of the farmers, Ramadan Jbarah said under King Hussein's leadership, a great progress in the agricultural sector has been achieved and agriculture has become a major pillar of the national economy.

Speaking on behalf of the governorate's youth, Salim Al Mahadin said Jordan has proven its genuine pan-Arab affiliation by supporting fraternal Iraq in its just war against aggressor Iran. He pledged the support of the youth to His Majesty in order to "defend the dignity and soil of the Arab Nation and to support our kinsmen who are suffering under the Israeli occupation."

Speaking on behalf of the cooperative farmers, Suleiman Al Ma'aytah praised the efforts His Majesty made to boost the cooperative movement in the country.

NCC member Dr. Issa Qousous praised His Majesty's efforts to defend Arab rights and to consolidate Arab solidarity. He said, "we will continue with His Majesty the King on the path of national unity with all our resources to consolidate the foundations and bases of this country."



His Majesty King Hussein's motorcade drives through the main street in Karak Sunday (above). Women participated in the tumultuous welcome (below) by singing the dancing to the music of Public Security bagpipers. The King did not leave Karak without presents: An Arab stallion (right) was given to him on the occasion. (Staff photos by Youssef Al-'Allan)

Hassan briefs Tunisian aide on Jordan's economic plans

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan conferred in his office today with visiting Tunisian Minister of Administrative Reform Al Maziri Shuqair. They reviewed Arab affairs, and Prince Hassan briefed the guest on Jordan's economic development plans. Mr. Shuqair expressed the hope for a continuation of contacts and visits between Jordan and Tunisia with the aim of bolstering joint Arab action in the various fields. The Tunisian minister also praised Jordan's progress in the fields of science and administration. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hikmat Al Saket and Tunisian Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Al

Habib Abbas as well as Dr. Albert Butros, the Director of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Earlier, Mr. Shuqair called at the RSS where he was briefed by Dr. Butros on its development and programmes. Mr. Shuqair toured the various sections of the RSS and looked into the different types of services they offer to the public and private sectors. Mr. Shuqair also today called at the Audit Bureau, where he was briefed by its director, Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas, on its activities and functions. These entail monitoring appointments in government departments, controlling the purchase and selling of government lands and supervising international revenues, as well as government's expenditure.

UNRWA staff in Jordan reject survey on salaries

By Lima Nabil
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 4 — Employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in Jordan have rejected a plan by the agency to conduct a survey on salaries in its area of operations here, the Jordan Times learnt today. The area's representative to a meeting, which ended in Vienna on Friday, of delegations from the agency's five areas of operation, rejected the proposed survey because it does not take into account the "fringe benefits" of retirement, health insurance, social security and housing, which

are enjoyed by government employees in Jordan. Jordan's representatives of the UNRWA employees returned to Amman today after attending the lengthy meeting in Austrian capital from Sept. 21 to Oct. 2. The representatives attended the meeting as observers during discussion of surveys conducted by UNRWA in Syria and Lebanon. The representatives said the results were "not up to the aspirations of the UNRWA employees" and "there can be no benefit for us out of the surveys." Consequently, the Jordanian representatives decided to reject any survey conducted along the same lines since the agency "does

not taken the interests of its employees into consideration." On the other hand, the Jordanian team will hold a meeting of UNRWA representatives in Amman or Damascus later this month to reach agreement on a new memorandum of understanding. The most important provisions of the memo would deal with questions of cost of living, end-of-service compensation and lowering pension age. UNRWA has ceased reviewing cost-of-living allowances since well over two years, sticking to its position of "comprehensive" surveys comparing employee salaries with those of their counterparts in government departments.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Bridges crossing regulations

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — The Ministry of Interior said today that Muslim pilgrims returning from Mecca to their homes in the occupied Arab territories should cross the two bridges between Oct. 12 and Oct. 25. The statement said priority in crossing the bridges during that period will be given to the pilgrims. It requested other citizens to postpone their journey, except in emergency cases. The measure is taken to avoid causing travel congestion at the bridges and to give the pilgrims all possible travel facilities, the statement said. The Public Security Directorate announced today that the two bridges will be closed from 9:00 a.m. Wednesday, Oct. 7, until Friday morning, Oct. 9, on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha, marking the end of the pilgrimage to Mecca. The directorate appealed to citizens to avoid travelling across the bridges on Monday and Tuesday Oct. 5 and 6, unless they have emergency reasons.

Jordanian paper for shale conference

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international conference on industrial fuel to start in Brussels on Oct. 7. A team from the Natural Resources Authority and the Royal Scientific Society will submit a working paper on Jordan's shale oil found in Lejjun, Karak Governorate. Participants in the three-day conference come from countries which possess large deposits of shale rock. They will discuss a number of subjects connected with industrial fuels, their extraction and the experiences of nations in this field.

Journalists' president off to Rome

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (J.T.) — Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, president of the Journalists' Association, left for Rome today to attend meetings of the Euro-Arab dialogue Coordination Office. Mr. Al Kayed will also attend an international seminar on solidarity with the Palestinian people. The seminar, to be held in Rome from Oct. 5-9, is organised by the Federation of Arab Journalists.

Commercial, industrial zones for Ramtha

RAMTHA, Oct. 4 (Petra) — Ramtha Municipality has made initial studies to establish commercial and industrial zones on a 30-dunam area in the city. Municipal sources said that a survey conducted recently revealed that nearly 1500 people are employed in commercial and industrial businesses in the region. They said work on the project will start within the coming two months.

Regional conference on the blind

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — Director of the Regional Office for the Welfare of the Blind Salman Abanda returned to Amman from the United Arab Emirates today after making arrangements for holding the fifth conference on the blind which will start in Sharjah on Nov. 21. He said that the conference, which is being held during the International Year for Disabled Persons, will discuss subjects and issues of concern to handicapped people in general and the blind in particular. It will look into ways of rehabilitating them and providing them with a decent life. Taking part in the five-day conference will be 21 Arab countries, including Jordan, as well as 20 Arab organisations and societies concerned engaged in activities related to the blind.

Five automated bakeries to be set up

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply will set up five new automated bakeries in various areas of the Kingdom, ministry sources said today. The bakeries will produce "bread of good quality to make up the shortfall in bread produced by small bakeries." The cost of installing these automated bakeries will amount to JD 2.4 million.

Boarding section for Irbid deaf-dumb

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development is opening a boarding section at the Amal rehabilitation centre for the dumb and deaf in Irbid. A ministry source said that a building has been rented for the purpose and the boarding section is expected to be opened next month. It will accommodate 30 handicapped children from the Irbid Governorate, the source said.

U.S. paintings on show at university

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — A three-day painting exhibition by American artists opened at the University of Jordan today. The paintings on display at the exhibition, which is organised in cooperation with the U.S. Cultural Centre, depict historical events and natural scenery.

Non-aligned labour aids seminar

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Petra) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to participate in a seminar by labour ministers in non-aligned and developing countries. The seminar will be held in Baghdad in the second week of December.

Asfour leaves to Geneva for seminar on Jordan plans

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour left for Geneva today to take part in a seminar organised by the Arab-Swiss Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Jordan to be held on Monday. Mr. Asfour said he will deliver a lecture at the seminar on Jordan's economy and the major objectives of the five-year development plan (1981-1985).

Dr. Mubammad Said Al Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, will also address the seminar on the general budget, foreign financing, balance of payment and local financial sources for the plan.

Mr. 'Ali Ghandour, chairman of ALLIA, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will speak on tourism and its prospects in Jordan.

Jordan has enough doctors, but lacks midwives, nurses

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (J.T.) — Jordan has an adequate supply of doctors, but suffers from a severe shortage of midwives and registered nurses, the Ministry of Health revealed today.

The ministry's annual report shows that it runs 13 hospitals with 1,455 beds, 88 health centres, 283 rural clinics, 62 maternity and child care clinics, 43 dental clinics and 18 centres for the treatment of chest diseases.

The report also shows that the number of doctors at the end of last year was 2,175, or one doctor for every 990 people. It says that the number of Jordanians studying medicine abroad is 8,276. The number of doctors in the country is expected to reach 4,675 in 1985, or one doctor for every 544 citizens.

The number of doctors in Jordan includes 813 specialists. The number of pharmacists is 572, one for every 4,000. This number is expected to be 983 in 1985, or one pharmacist for every

2,675 citizens. The report pointed to a shortage of dentists. There were 393 at the end of last year, or one dentist for every 6,500 people. It also showed a severe shortage of midwives and registered nurses. There are 230 midwives and 904 nurses

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The British Council presents "Women in Love," starring Glenda Jackson, at 8 p.m. No admittance to persons under 18 years of age.

Painting exhibitions

* By Juliana Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luwibdeh.
* University of Jordan presents an exhibition of American art.

Crafts exhibition

* At the Hai Nazzal community centre in southern Amman.

TO GIVE IS JOY

The Feast is a time for giving and sharing. The Jordan University Alumni Club would like your assistance in collecting gifts to be given to children on the Feast. Any donations of clothes, toys, sweets and/or books are welcome.

For further information, please contact:

Jordan University Alumni Club
Social Committee
Tel: 44536
Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, Near Y.W.C.A.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!



Exercise in futility

THE ISRAELI plan to separate military and civilian rule in the occupied Arab territories is meaningless. It only underscores the failure of the Zionist state, Egypt and the United States to draw Palestinians to the peace process—Camp David style.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's scheme will change nothing in the day-to-day running of civilian matters in the occupied territories, since the "civilian" officials who would be running matters, such as agriculture and health, would still report to Mr. Sharon. Mr. Sharon should by now realise that his efforts to entice Palestinian leaders to swallow his brand of limited autonomy under continued Israeli military rule are futile. Nor will his attempt to recruit Palestinian "leaders" from the rural areas on the West Bank into "village leagues" succeed in enticing the occupied population to by-pass the popular mayors of the large towns, who reject the entire autonomy scheme as a plot by the Camp David partners to perpetuate Israeli rule.

Indications are that Israel wants unilaterally to impose the autonomy plan in the occupied territories after little progress has been made in the outcomeless negotiations with Egypt and the United States.

Israel should realise that to establish a just and lasting peace in the region, a "proper" negotiation process with the party concerned should start; that the party concerned is the Palestinian people and that the Palestinians are solely and legitimately, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation whose recognition should be Israel's first objective if it really wants peace in the area.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The French stand

AL RA'I: In a statement to Al Atrah newspaper French Premier Pierre Mauroy explained his country's view on the Middle East crisis. The French view agrees with the Arab stand in that peace cannot be achieved except by a comprehensive settlement which guarantees the Palestinians' right to establish a state; and in that Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the setting up of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands are illegal.

But the French stand on the future of Jerusalem was limited to a call for reaching an agreement which guarantees freedom of access for all religions to the holy places within the framework of a comprehensive settlement.

In light of this, it seems that the issue of sovereignty over the Holy City was avoided by the French Premier at a time when the issue of returning the city under Arab sovereignty constitutes a basic element of the just and comprehensive settlement.

The French Premier, on the other hand, considers the PLO the "temporary representative" of the Palestinian people. He thus avoided considering the PLO the Palestinians' "sole" representative although this is not disputed except by the Camp David parties.

It is clear that the French stand on these two points should be stressed by the Arabs in their future talks with France and the states of the European community, and should be developed to contribute to the establishment of real peace in the region.

AL DUSTOUR: Although we appreciate support for our rights by any international party, the bitter fact remains that statements by Western visitors to the region appear to be influenced more by the diplomacy of speech than by the palpable facts evinced by the Israeli aggression and practices in the occupied homeland.

The French Premier yesterday told Al Atrah that the Israeli practices in Jerusalem and the Israeli settlements are illegal. He also pointed out to the Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny and establish their state.

These statements were absent during the talks held between the French president and the Saudi officials when the two sides declared differences in point of view on the Jerusalem issue and on the position of the PLO in the proposed settlement.

Our experience with the statements of European visitors drives us to question the seriousness of such statements. The French socialists' talk about freedom, equality and the people's right to self-determination must not be influenced by U.S. and Israeli policies. We should not be the victims of flatteries among others.

False optimism

COLUMNIST Tareq Masarwah in Al Ra'i today: Optimism in the arrangements to open passage ways between Western and Eastern Beirut was not very convincing. There are more than forty political armed factions that can be added to the eight religious factions in Lebanon. There are more than ten Arab and foreign states in Lebanon. This fragmentation is capable of sabotaging every decision and measure adopted by Lebanon or the Arabs.

It is not easy, after six years of political chaos, for those with trenches to abandon them. This is because they share with the government hundreds of millions of pounds every year levied from official and unofficial ports, from importers and exporters and from official and unofficial smuggling. These people in the trenches deal with Arab and foreign states as if they were sovereign states themselves.

There is no solution in Lebanon except by giving its legitimate authority the chance to build Lebanese armed forces that are capable of imposing the authority of the state on Lebanon and every Lebanese citizen.

DE FACTONOMICS

Developing countries and the new cold war

By T.A. Jaber

WE HAVE entered a new decade, the 1980's, with high hopes that the developing countries will find a much more favourable international economic order through which they can accelerate their development process and narrow the otherwise widening gap between them and the developed countries in the West and East. However, this appears now to be a dream, particularly for the poorest and the least developed among the developing countries. I am afraid that the economic and technological constraints which these countries now face are worsened by the new cold war between the two major powers, the U.S.A. and the USSR.

In the seventies, developing countries were caught in a price war between the oil-exporting and the industrialised countries. The price of oil, which was too low for such a scarce product, skyrocketed ten times in less than a decade. Industrial goods' prices also increased manifold. Thus, the economic problems of most developing

countries multiplied. They faced acute inflation, balance of payments deficits, rising foreign debt and were not able to adjust satisfactorily to the worldwide energy crisis without the inflow of foreign aid from the developed world and the newly-rich, oil-exporting countries. The cost of energy had to be reflected in the price of goods manufactured in the developing countries which again reduced their competitiveness in the world market.

Nevertheless, the performance of the developing countries varied depending upon their policies and resources. The outcome was the creation of various groups of countries along the following lines: First is the newly-rich, oil-exporting countries which receive massive financial revenues that surpassed their absorptive capacity; a spin-off effect resulted from this wealth to the benefit of labour-exporting countries. Second, the newly-industrialised developing countries which were suc-

cessful enough to develop export-led industries with a growing market abroad such as South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Brazil. Third, the least developed among the developing countries which include about thirty nations that are trapped in vicious circles of backwardness and poverty, and which can hardly adjust to the recent worldwide economic problems: this list includes some Arab countries, namely, Somalia, Mauritania, North Yemen, South Yemen, Sudan and Djibouti; for this group of countries to improve their economic and social situation, foreign aid should be granted in unprecedented amounts.

A fourth group of developing countries include the rest which differ in their situations and performance. Jordan lies in this group and ahead of many other countries in terms of its development record, per capita income and prospects for further expansion.

In addition to their economic problems inherited from the seventies, the developing coun-

tries are now facing a serious situation in international relations, namely the cold war between the two major powers, the U.S.A. and USSR. The dangers of polarisation are not only political but also economic. The spirit of internationalism is weakened under the cold war era to the detriment of the developing countries. The financial resources of the international organisations are not growing as expected, which limits their activities and assistance. Bilateral foreign aid is much below the targets defined by the international development strategy. The policies of the major leading institutions, namely the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are becoming stricter and more selective.

The developmental effort prospers under effective detente and peace. Under the cold war, on the other hand, emphasis shifts from development-oriented issues and international cooperation into military alliances and defence capabilities. The new tense atmosphere gets

extended to various regions including our own. Thus, international polarisation leads directly to a regional one and moderation appeals to no body. The cold war era tends to shift more resources into armaments and can thus compete with other activities that are aiming at the satisfaction of basic human needs in the developing countries. It also leads to the revival of ideological warfare which we thought that it has become by now as part of human history.

Let us hope and work for strong international cooperation and call upon the two major powers to give priority to humanity rather than to the defence industry and international polarisation.

The proposal of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in his recent speech before the U.N. General Assembly to establish a new international human order is a timely and a valuable contribution. It should be followed vigorously by all parties concerned for, it would provide the development cause with a great boost.

Reagan's arsenal

By Robert Troutman
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to update U.S. strategic forces reflects a Pentagon belief that Soviet technological advances threaten American security.

The present U.S. strategic bomber, the 30-year-old Lumbering B-52, has a massive radar "signature" that makes it increasingly easy for Soviet defences to spot in a retaliatory strike on the Soviet Union. And the Titan and Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), the backbone of the U.S. nuclear arsenal are likened to sitting ducks. Pentagon experts say they could be wiped out in a concrete silos by only half of the more powerful and accurate Soviet ICBM force.

In his announcement on Friday, Mr. Reagan dropped a controversial plan developed under the Carter presidency to shunt 300 ICBMs among 4,600 shelters as too expensive and not an effective way of protecting them from Soviet attack.

Initially, Mr. Reagan plans to retain some B-52s, modified to carry cruise missiles. But they will be phased out as the first of 100 B8s becomes available probably in 1986.

At the same time development will be intensified on the "Stealth" bomber, designed to be almost invisible to Soviet radar.

The administration said the even after the Stealth bomber is part of the air force's fleet sometime in the 1990s the B-1 would remain a deadly weapon.

Officials said it would serve as a Cruise missile carrier and would not have to penetrate Soviet air space to release its warheads. It would also serve as a conventional bomber.

While discarding the mobile basing concept of the MX is the triad's land-based third leg, Mr. Reagan planned to go ahead with development of the missile itself.

At least 100 MX missiles would be built, the first to be strengthened Titan and Minuteman silos in 1986 and all to be in place by 1988 or 1989.

The MX might also be carried in long-endurance aircraft, still to be developed.

The administration said the new Trident-2 or D-5 submarine missile will be able to attack any target in the Soviet Union from the sea, including Soviet missile silos.

The navy will also put several hundred nuclear Cruise missiles on other submarines, and go ahead with its plan to build one new Trident ballistic missile submarine each year.

Outside the triad, the president's programme called for modernising and strengthening the system by which the United States is able to detect an incoming Soviet attack and then respond to it, even under an extended nuclear bombardment.

These include six to nine new Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes and new McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagles to replace five squadrons of General Dynamics F-106.

The U.S.-Canadian air defence warning, virtually ignored for more than a decade, will also be improved.

Here is a breakdown of the capabilities of major nuclear and strategic weapons in the U.S. arsenal, as well as the new ones proposed by Mr. Reagan:

B-52: eight turbojet engines—length, 56 metres (180ft) — speed, 1000 kilometres (620 miles) per hour — range, 12,000 km (7,450 miles).

"Stealth": the plane is not yet developed, and available data is classified.

Titan: two-stage liquid fuel power plant — length, 31 metres (100 ft) — launch weight, 150,000 kilos (370,000 lb) — maximum speed, 27,000 km (16,700 miles) per hour — range, 10,000 km (6,200 miles) — single warhead.

Minuteman: three-stage solid fuel power plant — length, 18 metres (60 feet) — launch weight, 34,000 kilos (75,000 lb) — maximum speed, 24,000 km (15,000 miles) per hour — range, more than 9,000 km (5,000 miles) — some carry single warhead, others three.

MX: three-stage solid fuel and a fourth-stage liquid fuel — length, 22 metres (70 feet) — launch weight, 86,000 kilos (180,000 lb) — maximum speed, classified — range, classified — 10 warheads.

— From the Financial Times



Leslie Colitt in Bucharest examines the waning popularity of Romania's leader

Ceausescu is no longer regarded as infallible

SIXTEEN YEARS after Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu came to power as Romania's Communist leader and president and successfully challenged Moscow's right to give orders to Bucharest, he remains in total command of the most tightly controlled country in Eastern Europe.

However, the attitudes of Romanians toward their leadership are changing as economic and political frustrations mount.

Lengthening food queues and the waning of the Soviet threat to Romania have produced a level of popular discontent not felt for decades. President Ceausescu is no longer regarded as infallible.

The most charitable explanation is that the President has fallen victim to bad counsel from his aides. The more sophisticated critics see the root of the problem in the cult of personality which surrounds him. Under these conditions all strive to tell the President what they believe he wants to hear. His ministers and advisers know from experience that one of their functions is to act as scapegoats if and when things go wrong.

Although sporadic strikes erupted earlier this year in several Romanian factories over working conditions and poor food supplies, they were quickly localised. Leaders of a serious coal miners strike in the Jiu Valley in 1977 were arrested and have never been heard from again. Organisers and members of a free Romanian trade union were swiftly arrested and sentenced to prison.

But opposition to President Ceausescu has never been organised. Instead there is a constant drain of Romanian intellectuals who refuse to return home after being permitted to travel to the West.

The Romanian leader also faces no opposition from within his Party, as he has removed anyone who even remotely appears to be a rival.

The leadership is taking no chances in ensuring that the 23m Romanians will continue to remain submissive. As supplies of foodstuffs dwindle in the cities and the outlook for the winter is bleak, fully armed Romanian soldiers stand guard at all important public buildings.

While most Romanians remain devoted to President Ceausescu they no longer regard him as infallible. Increasingly they feel he has fallen victim to bad counsel from his aides.

The president periodically reinforces this impression by firing top officials thought to have gained his confidence. This happened recently when the heads of Romanian Radio and Television, the Agriculture Ministry and the Central Council of Workers Control were dismissed.

While the Ministry of Agriculture was still blaming a drought for this year's poor harvest, Mr. Ceausescu said it was "not a lack of rain but a lack of responsibility and capable organisation" of farming which had led to the third successive bad harvest.

While blaming the Ministry of Agriculture in situations like this, the president at other times gives the impression that nothing in this country is decided without his approval. Mr. Ceausescu's attention to the most minute details of Romanian life is legendary.

Recently he visited a well stocked food market in Bucharest

and surrounded by smiling sales personnel and shoppers who assured him that everything was being done to get food to the consumer.

The visit was the main item on the evening television news; photos and long accounts appeared on the front pages of all Romanian newspapers.

The populace, which has been queuing up for even the poorest quality meat and sausage as well as cooking oil and other essentials, reacted with astonishment. But instead of blaming the President for this obvious deception, some Romanians said he had been hoodwinked by his advisors.

"They packed the market with food which otherwise doesn't exist," explained a Bucharest textile worker. "They don't want to let our president know how poor conditions are."

A Romanian waiter said it was difficult for President Ceausescu to learn what the "real situation" is as there are so many officials "between him and the people."

Jokes are told in which the president invariably is the victim of his own population which is depicted

Handwritten Arabic text: "لبنان اليوم" (Lebanon Today)

Protecting the pilgrims

By Aly Mahmoud

Saudi Arabia has spent billions of dollars to accommodate an estimated two million Muslim pilgrims while warning them against political activities and subversion at Mecca, the birthplace of Islam.

Army vehicles, national guard units, helicopters and motorcycle police squads were mobilised to monitor a smooth performance of the annual ritual, the fifth pillar of the faith. The Saudis want no repetition of the incident two years ago when armed fanatics seized the mosque and had to be crushed forcibly, and authorities are vigilant for any sign of political activity among the pilgrims.

Saudi diplomatic sources said about 850,000 pilgrims from more than 60 countries were expected to converge on the holy city of Mecca.

The first day of the pilgrimage month, Dul-Hijjah, was on Sept. 29, but pilgrims began arriving by air at the Red sea port of Jeddah six weeks earlier. Others came to the kingdom by foot, bus, auto or

sea from as far away as Bangladesh and Nigeria to make the pilgrimage which every financially able Muslim is expected to do at least once. About 1.2 million Saudis were expected to join the marathon rituals.

Pilgrims discard their clothes in Jeddah, bathe and do their ablution before donning two pieces of

white seamless cloth: one around the waist and another over the shoulder, plus open-toed sandals.

All are alike, irrespective of wealth or status. After ablution, pilgrims are not to cut their hair or indulge in physical pleasure until the season ends in the second week of October.

Beginning Sept. 29, the pilgrims entered Mecca, walking around the Kaaba seven times and kissing the sacred "black stone."

The Kaaba is Islam's holiest shrine, a massive stone cube with a gold-embroidered black curtain inside the vast courtyard of the Grand Mosque. The black stone is a meteorite which Muslims believe was handed down by the Angel Gabriel to the Prophet Abraham, who built the Kaaba to symbolise the House of God. Muslims around the world are ordered by the Koran, the Muslim holy book, to turn their faces to the Kaaba in prayer five times a day.

On Oct. 6, the pilgrims move from Mecca to Medina, a narrow strip six kilometres north-west of

the holy city, where they "stone the devil" by throwing pebbles at a pillar.

On Oct. 8, they move to Mount Arafat for the Eid Al-Adha, the feast of sacrifice, where they slaughter millions of sheep in commemoration of Abraham's intention to sacrifice his son, Ismail, at God's behest. The pilgrims will then return to Mecca for group prayers before heading home.

At the start of the pilgrimage season, the Saudi interior ministry warned that political activism and subversion will not be tolerated at the holy spots of Islam.

Pilgrims carrying political posters or portraits of religious leaders, and those distributing propaganda leaflets would be promptly prosecuted, the ministry said.

Diplomatic sources say security precautions this year are "airtight and unprecedented." These sources said a group of Iranian pilgrims was deported in mid-September on suspicion of engaging in political activities among the

pilgrims in Jeddah.

The interior ministry divided the pilgrims into seven groups, based on origin, with each entrusted to special guides, known as mutawwifs.

Private trucks and vans were barred from entering Mecca, Medina and the foothills of Mount Arafat. The pilgrims were to move from Jeddah to Mecca, Medina and back to Mount Arafat and Mecca in government buses, while military helicopters patrolled overhead.

Saudi security developed an aversion to buses and vans after a group of fanatics concealed light weapons in coffins and seized the Grand Mosque two years ago. Leaders of the group were subsequently beheaded.

Despite recent oil price hikes that increased air fares, the number of pilgrims has increased five times during the past eight years, according to government statistics.

King Khaled's government this year spent billions of dollars on

facilities to accommodate the pilgrims, including the \$5 billion King Abdul Aziz airport at Jeddah. The vast facility is topped with the world's largest fibreglass roof, a translucent fabric forming 210 tent-shaped units spanning 150 hectares. The airport has a capacity of 30,000 pilgrims a day.

Other preparations include new dormitories, hospitals, mobile clinics and libraries. Roads and bridges have been built, fresh water and electricity supplies improved and tent cities set up

along the pilgrims trail.

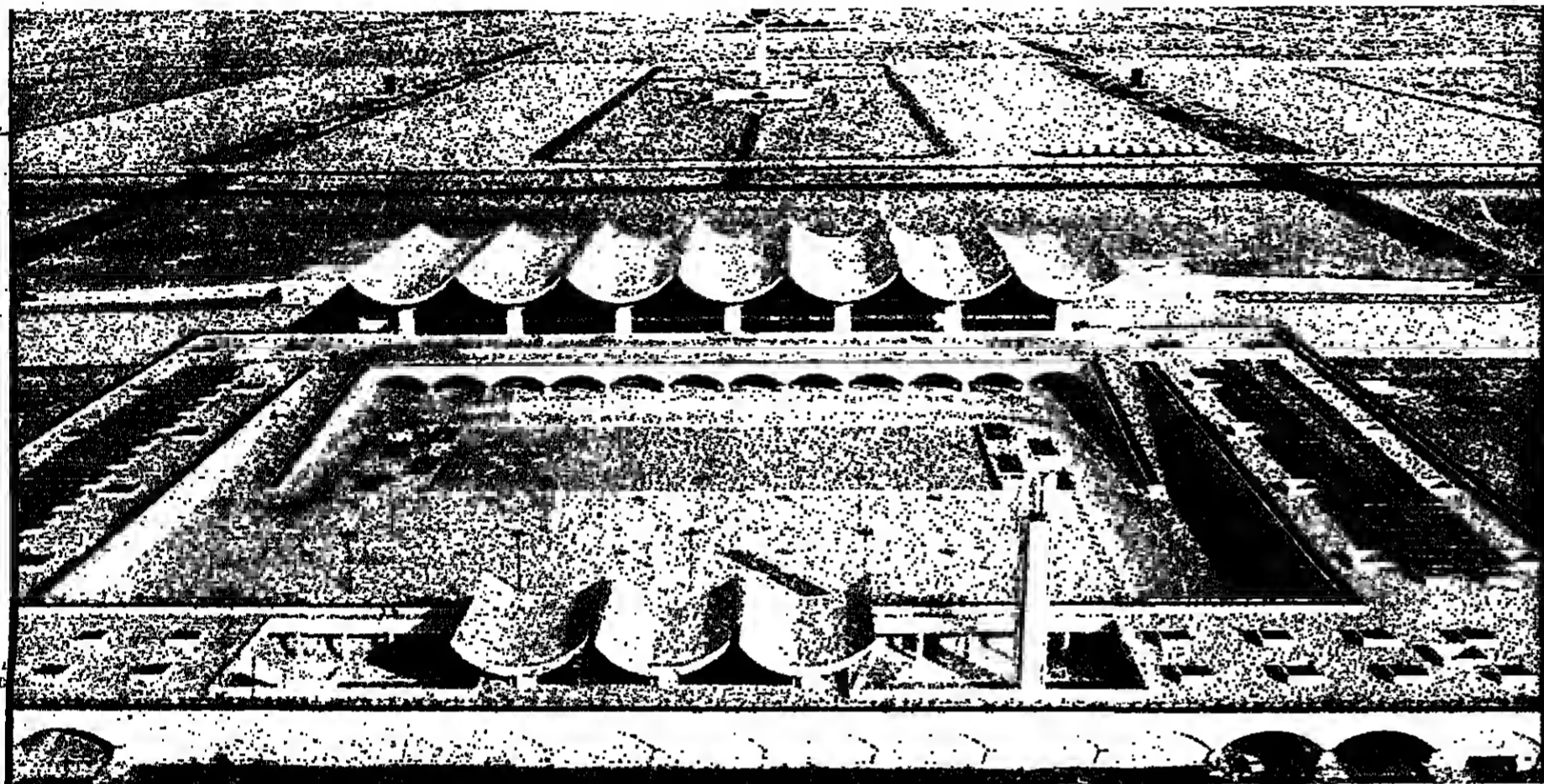
For Muslims, the pilgrimage is the fifth pillar of the faith. Other pillars are: to profess that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is His prophet, to pray five times a day, to give alms, and to observe the daily dawn-to-dusk fast from food, drink and evil during the month of Ramadan.

Gone are the days when the Saudis waited impatiently for the pilgrimage season, when they earned a livelihood by serving the

pilgrims. About 60 years ago the Jeddah-Mecca road was insecure and the rituals were a welter of confusion.

Today, with the oil boom that earns the kingdom about \$112 billion a year, the pilgrimage moves smoothly and many of the pilgrims are obviously impressed. Every year security officers spend months chasing pilgrims who vanish from Mecca and try to stay on illegally and work in the kingdom.

Associated Press

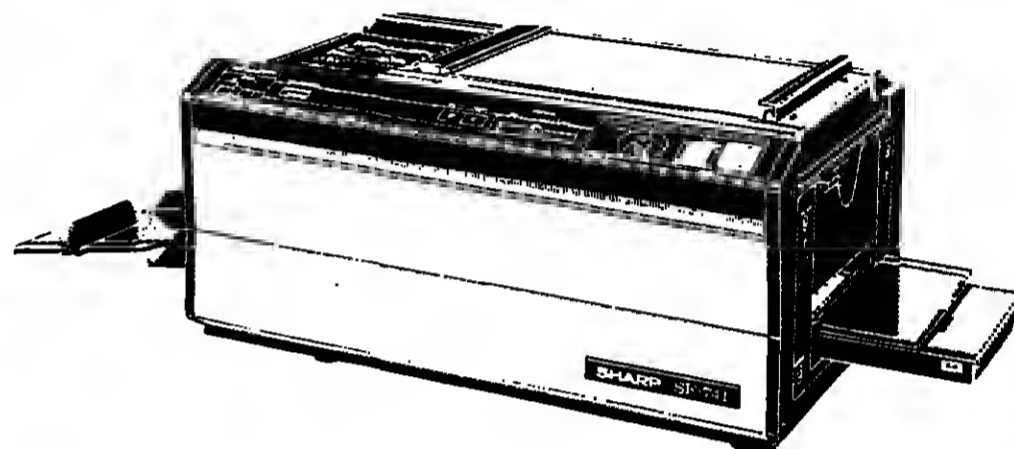


With a capacity of 30,000 pilgrims a day, the King Abdul Aziz airport at Jeddah has the world's largest fibreglass roof forming 210 tent-shaped units.

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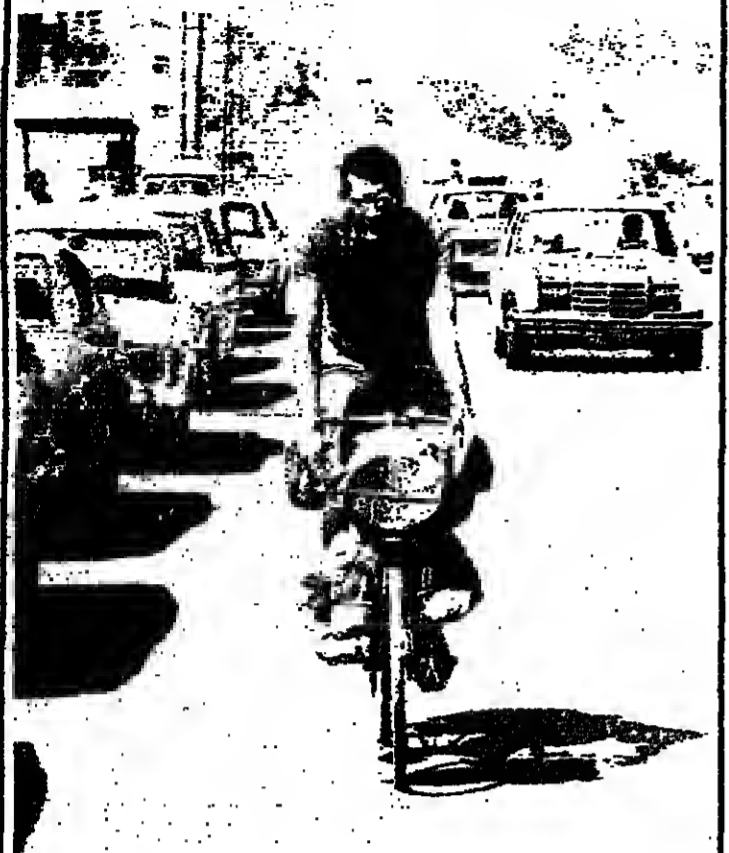
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Dutchman spending his life cycling



AMMAN, Oct. 4 (J.T.) — Frank Van Rijn, a Dutch schoolteacher who says he will spend the rest of his life going around the world on a bicycle is now in Jordan, becoming intimate with local roads. Mr. Van Rijn, 33, has spent the last ten years of his life travelling 80,000 kilometres—a total of twelve trips, including one across South America to the continent in the north. This time he started out on July 3, cycling through W. Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Syria, finally arriving in Jordan on Sept. 21. His destination is South Africa. He speaks five languages besides his own fluently, but has no Arabic except the few words he has picked up down the road. Averaging 100 kilometres a day if the terrain is good, anyone would have little time for words, though. Apart from a cap stolen in Yugoslavia, and a misunderstanding over a watermelon in Spain, he has no bad memories to speak of. He hopes to cover Australia, and all of Asia including China, next. For Mr. Van Rijn, 80,000 kilometres is just a first step.

French Gold River wins Europe's richest horse race

PARIS, Oct. 4 (R) — The French stayer Gold River, ridden by Hoog Kong-based Australian Gary Mooreon today pulled off a major surprise to land the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest horse race. In a battle royal up the Longchamp straight, the Prix de Cadran winner was clearly reveling in the soft going and she gradually wore down French Derby winner and long-time leader Bikala who came second and April Run was third. Perrault was fourth and then came the strongly-fancied English challenger Ardross, given every chance by Lester Piggott but run off by his feet in the middle-distance championship. For Gary Mooreon who rides for his father George in Hong Kong, it was by far the biggest victory of his career, while for trainer Alec Head it was his fourth Arc triumph. Gold River, always handily placed, came up the home straight with a dream run clear of all interference to land the two \$363,000 prize by three-quarters of a length. Runner-up Bikala, with teenage jockey Serge Gorli frantically waving his whip, just held off the determined challenge of April Run by a nose. Last year's Arc winner, Detroit, flattered early on but could not stay the pace when the 24-horse field hurtled into the straight to fight out the climax of the European horse-racing season. Ironically, Freddy Head, Detroit's rider, had suggested to Gold River's owner Jacques Wertheimer that the young Australian should be flown over specially to ride the dour stayer. Mooreon could hardly believe his luck, saluting the crowd with his whip after the big race triumph and then almost doing a circuit of honour in the unsaddling enclosure amid the traditional bustle of photographers.

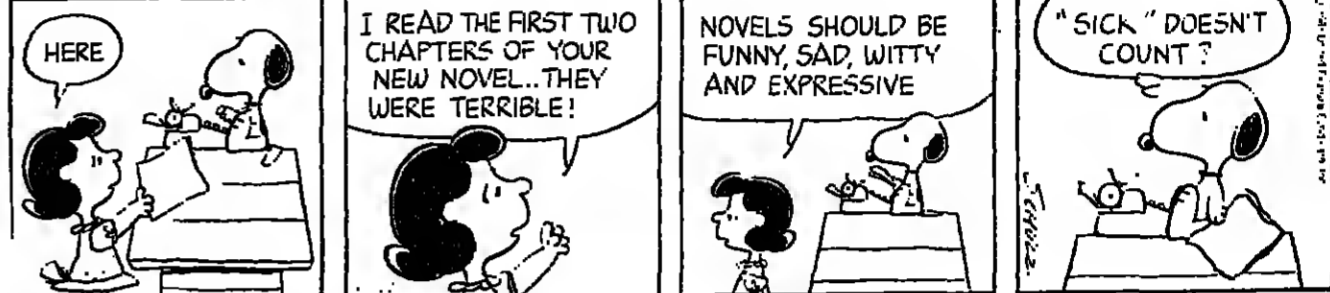
World boxing champions retain their titles

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (R) — World Boxing champions Mike Weaver, Marvin Hagler, Alexis Arguello and Sergio Victor Palma all retained their titles with contrasting performances last night. Weaver, 19, struggled to win on a close points decision against a 24-year-old opponent whose nimble movements kept him out of range for most of the 15 rounds. After 10 dull rounds, Weaver brought the clash to life when he hurt Tillis with a left hook. But the challenger switched to a southpaw style and staggered Weaver with left and right hooks as they traded blows in the last three rounds. There was a bruising contest on the same bill in which undisputed American world middleweight champion Hagler kept his crown when the referee stopped his fight against Syrian-born Mustafa Hamsho in the 11th round. The 27-year-old New York-based challenger suffered fierce punishment. His right eye was badly cut and he also received an even worse gash on the left eyelid early on. But Hamsho responded by opening a gash above the right eye of Hagler, 29, and added a touch of bravado by sticking his tongue out as he took the champion's powerful punches. In Atlantic City, World Boxing Council (WBC) lightweight champion Arguello of Nicaragua held his title when he stopped American Ray Mancini in the 14th round. Arguello, 29, staggered the 20-year-old challenger with a double left hook and a straight right to the chin which forced the referee to stop the fight. The champion was in control throughout and used his two-inch reach advantage to land telling jabs on Mancini's face and body. In Buenos Aires, Argentina's Palma survived 15 gruelling rounds against Thailand's Wichai Aluangro-Ei to keep his WBA super-bantamweight crown on point.

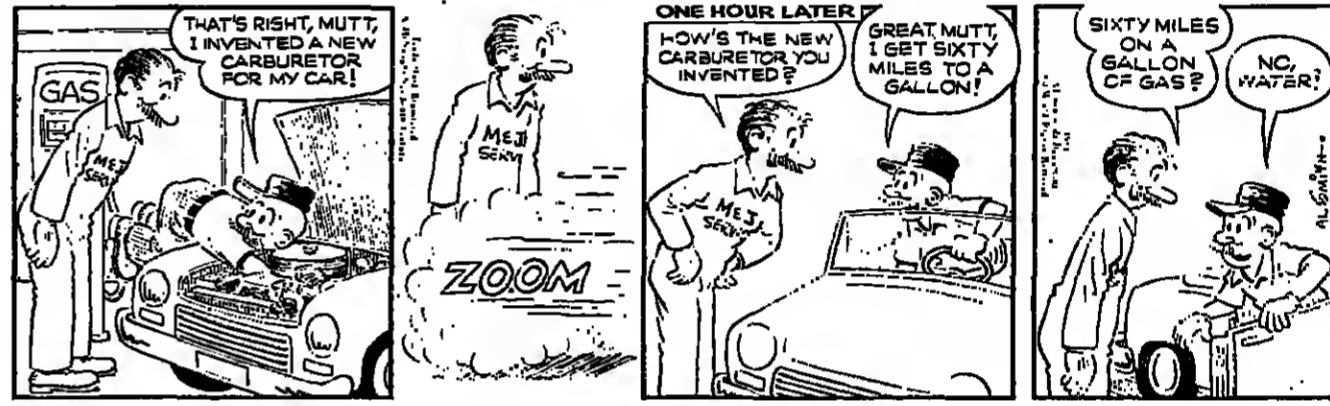
British athletes shine at pre-Commonwealth games

BRISBANE, Australia, Oct. 4 (R) — Britons dominated athletic events in the three-day pre-Commonwealth games which ended today. They finished with 14 gold medals to Australia's eight and New Zealand's five. British winners today included Steve Cram in 1500 metres, Colin Reitz in the steeplechase, Mike Winch in the shot put and Mike McFarlane in the 200 metres.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN © 1981 by Chicago Tribune

3 ♠ Pass Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠K854 ♥J752 ♦6 ♣A965 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Dbl Pass 7 * Preemptive jump overall. What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South, you hold: ♠9862 ♥J10753 ♦K98 ♣6 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♠ Dbl 3 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South, with 70 on score, you hold: ♠7 ♥K965 ♦A192 ♣AK76 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 3 ♠ Pass Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠K8 ♥AK72 ♦A7 ♣K10965 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♠ 3 ♦ 3 ♠ Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South, you hold: ♠872 ♥KJ107652 ♣984 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♠ 2 ♥ Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠K10872 ♥6 ♦A9 ♣AKQ62 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West Pass 1 ♦ Dbl Pass 2 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ? What action do you take?

Look for answers Wednesday

Quality products
Dutch Flower bulbs
Garden supplies
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Phone 843786

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Flat of three bedrooms, each with a wall-closet; dining room; 2 bathrooms; sitting room; separate central heating; water well; garage and 3 verandas. Near Al Khalidi Hospital, Tribal Council Street.
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JORDAN T.V. Programme Dep.
CHANNEL 6
Tonight.
MONDAY OCTOBER 5.
CHINTZ: 8:30 p.m.
An argument between Richard and Kati about the car and who's going to use it. Whom do you think will win?
CHURCHILL AND THE GENERALS: 9:10
Part one of this historical programme, about Churchill and his relation with his generals.
MAGNUM: 10:15
An old woman asks for the help of Magnum to protect her from a man who's blackmailing her granddaughter. Is Magnum going to succeed?

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

"My approach is unusual, but it certainly points out your need for my product."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
OCTEM
KOSTE
DOAGIA
BELTOG
Meet my future son-in-law
From a fine old family
WHERE THE ELIGIBLE YOUNG BROKER CAME FROM.
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon
Print answer here:
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUNT GLUEY ASTHMA QUAIN
Answer: Things that are said are put between them — QUOTES

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1981
YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to use your strong character and personality to eliminate problems and remove any antagonism directed toward you. Make necessary decisions and stick by them.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Forget a secret annoyance and engage in more important activities. Strive for better relations with associates.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your special charm and gain your finest aims with others. Exercise more economy in business transactions.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Although you may feel irritated for personal reasons, don't let it interfere with regular routines. Take health treatments.
MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) It would be wise to follow suggestions of higher-ups who are serious and level-headed. Keep poised.
LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Go after personal aims in a logical way and get excellent results. Keep calm when dealing with questionable characters.
VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are now able to get the backing of an influential person. Engage in civic work that brings out your best talent.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle business duties early in the day for best results. Take a more active part in a group affair in the evening.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have to use tact with an associate to get the results you want. Strive to be more successful in career activities.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) This is a good day to make plans to have greater abundance in the future. Avoid one who wants to waste your time.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make joint plans with associates to have greater production in the days ahead. Show increase! devotion to loved one.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't make any comments on the job that could stir up trouble. Put your talents to work and get fine results.
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Instead of finding fault with an opponent, get busy perfecting own affairs. Show higher-ups that you have wisdom.
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she must be controlled early in life, or there could be a tendency to get into troublesome situations. There could be much success in this chart if a good education is provided. Be sure to give ethical training early in life.
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by I. Judah Koolyk

ACROSS
1 Ty, et al
6 Ounce part
10 All —
14 Sub
15 Scottish island
16 "Beowulf" for one
17 March composer
18 Stunt cyclist
19 Cold cuts
20 Start of a baseball fan's verse
23 Prompt
24 Chit
25 More of verse
34 Royal title

DOWN
1 Apex
2 Double-rod
3 Promoter's event
4 Before ball or board
5 Formality
6 Engine inventor
7 Rambles
8 A fresh
9 Uncomfortable feelings
10 Smudges
11 Parrot
12 Spleen
13 Sour
21 Yes, Yves
22 — Canals
25 Plus item

61 After first, second, and third
62 River in France
63 Feltlike fabric
64 Sacred bull
65 Involved with subject
66 Extreme
67 "Little Women" girl
68 Letter opener
69 Smudge
40 Glee
45 Tangle up
46 Souchong or congou
47 Scalloquy start
48 A Linden
49 Place of darkness
52 Ha married Jezebel
53 Lasso
54 Exude
55 Biblical beasts
56 Hammett hound
57 Halcyon
58 Formal procedure
59 Pound the poet
60 Endure usa

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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WORLD

Cigarette price increases anger Solidarity members

GDANSK, Oct. 4 (R) — Poland's Solidarity free trade union today fumed over a sharp increase in tobacco prices which it denounced as a provocation to its nine-day-old national congress.

Union leader Lech Walesa sent a telegram to Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski demanding immediate withdrawal of the increase announced by the government last night.

One of four motions submitted to the congress on the issue described the rise, together with recent increases in the price of fish and tinned fruit, as a slap in the face for the congress.

The government said the price increase — 100 per cent for cigarettes — had been decided following consultations with the trade unions.

The announcement caused near pandemonium at the congress with delegates accusing union leaders of a sell-out.

Mr. Walesa took the floor and denied that the leadership had approved the price rise. In his telegram to the prime minister, he protested that the decision had been taken without the union's acceptance.

Solidarity accepts that Poland's artificially low consumer prices must go up but says any increases must be approved by the union's 9.5 million members.

One proposal on economic reform, expected to be put to the congress, accepts in principle that food prices must rise to the level of production costs, eliminating enormous state subsidies.

But the proposal says that Poles must be paid full compensation for such steep rises.

A union demand to wrest control of Poland's economy from the ruling Communist establishment has been a constant theme of the policy-making congress.

Delegates were collecting signatures today for a proposal calling on the congress to demand the creation of a supreme state council to control the economy.

The proposal says the council should be operated by Solidarity and other social organisations, but makes no reference to the Communist Party.

Delegates told reporters that the council would be a non-political body of technocrats.

Solidarity took a major step towards its goal of controlling the economy last night when the congress approved a resolution calling on workers to set up works councils to run their plants.

The resolution also announced a referendum on worker self-management, arguing that recent laws passed by the Sejm (parliament) did not give workers genuine decision-making power over their factories.

More than 170 candidates competing for 69 places in the union's national consultative commission were allowed two minutes each to speak, which was originally scheduled to end yesterday.

Delegates queued for a copy of a booklet describing Poland's 1920 military campaign against the Soviet Union, a subject that was largely taboo until the liberalisation following last year's strikes which led to the birth of Solidarity.

Mr. Prior and his deputy Lord Gowrie are expected to meet top civil servants to work on a statement to be issued later this week.

The newly-appointed secretary of state has given no indication of what concessions the government is prepared to make now that the seven-month-old campaign, in which 10 Republican prisoners died, is over.

But he said in London yesterday that Britain had made it clear all along that further developments would be possible once the fasts were ended.

There were stronger hints that significant reforms might soon be announced. Informed sources said Lord Gowrie had assured prisoners' relatives last Tuesday that some of their demands would be met when the fasts were called off.

As senior officials discussed the situation, two of the six hunger strikers were eating normally, Patrick Sheehah, who at 55 days without food had been fasting the longest, was moved to the prison hospital, the Northern Ireland Office said.

The hunger strikers have blamed the Roman Catholic Church and Irish politicians for the failure of their campaign to win special privileges for the 400 Republican prisoners in the Maze prison.

They said pressure by the Roman Catholic Church on their relatives and lack of action by Irish politicians reduced the effect of the strikes as a weapon against the British government.

Earlier yesterday the families of five of the six hunger strikers had decided to ask doctors to save their lives once they slipped into a coma.

The hunger strike began on March 1 with the aim of securing political prisoner status.

Mr. Prior now faces the difficult task of offering sufficient concessions to satisfy the Republican prisoners while avoiding a any backlash from the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland.

Premier feeds kangaroo



Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi feeds a kangaroo at the Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve near Canberra, Australia, Saturday. Mrs. Gandhi took time off from the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting being held in Melbourne. (A.P. Wirephoto)

British aide in Ireland for next move

BELFAST, Oct. 4 (R) — Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior arrived in Belfast today to discuss the next move by the British government following the end of the Maze prison hunger strikes yesterday.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Thirty French Communists purged

PARIS, Oct. 4 (A.P.) — The French Communist Party has purged 30 members from its ranks, including a leading Paris Communist who topped the ticket in the 1977 municipal elections, a French newspaper has reported. France Soir said the Party excluded the 30 because it was upset that they had set up a "parallel organisation, including their own weekly publication. The Socialists, who won the presidential and legislative elections this spring, had long tried to forge a unified left. But the general perception was that the alliance was repeatedly torpedoed by the Soviet-line Communists.

Manila police arrest fighting Iranians

MANILA, Oct. 4 (R) — Philippine police have brought criminal charges against 67 Iranian students arrested during pitched battles in Manila's main business district Friday between supporters and opponents of the Tehran government. Col. Ruperto Ace, police chief of the capital's Makati district, said the students were charged with assault, illegal assembly, causing serious physical injury, possessing deadly weapons and disturbing the peace. About 200 students hurled rocks and trashed blows with sticks and metal pipes around the main streets of Makati as Iranians here went to their embassy to vote in the country's presidential elections. Col. Ace said the Iranians, who are being held at a military camp, will be turned over to the immigration and deportations commission which is checking their identities. The Iranians had refused to give their names. There are about 1,700 Iranian students in the Philippines.

Wayne Williams trial faces delays

ATLANTA, Oct. 4 (R) — The murder trial of Wayne Williams, charged with two of the 28 killings of young blacks that terrified Atlanta, is unlikely to begin until late this month at the earliest, the presiding judge has indicated. Judge Clarence Cooper had originally set next Monday as the trial date for Mr. Williams, a 23-year-old black freelance photographer, but he said he had not finished reviewing 43 defence motions and had not had a chance to review the state's entire case file. The judge officially delayed the start of the trial when he received the state's file last week. Mr. Williams is charged with the murders of Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, and Nathaniel Cater, 27. The deaths were among the last discovered this spring.

Sudan gets another vice-president

KHARTOUM, Oct. 4 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri has appointed Gen. Omar Mohamed Tayeb as a vice-president. Sudan's official Middle East News Agency (Mena) reported. Gen. Tayeb was chief of the Sudan state security organisation, Mena added. Sudan has three posts of vice-president and one has been vacant. The agency did not say whether Gen. Tayeb filled the vacancy or replaced one of the other vice-presidents.

More Libyan protests on air incident

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (R) — Libya has protested in the International Civil Aviation Organisation against the interception of one of its airliners by an Italian jet fighter, the official Libyan news agency Jana reported today. It said Libya had also notified United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the incident on Tuesday. The interception occurred as the airliner was on a regular flight from Zurich to Tripoli, according to Libya. Italy said the plane was intercepted north of Sicily while on an unauthorised flight through Italian air space. Libya's civil aviation authority said yesterday the interception was a violation of international agreements and Libya might have to take special measures to protect its planes and the security of passengers.

Indian athlete-turned bandit killed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (A.P.) — A former Olympic runner and Asian Games gold medalist was among 10 bandits slain by police in an all-night gun battle in Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Pan Singh, 49, and nine others were killed early Friday at Ratapur village near the town of Bind, about 300 kilometres south-east of New Delhi, news reports said. Two policemen were wounded. Singh competed in three track events in the 1960 Olympics in Rome, and won a gold medal for India in the 3,000-metre steeple-chase in the 1962 Asian Games at Jakarta, Indonesia. Singh reportedly became a dacoit (bandit) several years ago after slaying a relative, Babu Singh, in a land dispute. At the time of his death, Singh was wanted on 43 charges including 11 murders and several kidnappings, and carried a reward of 10,000 rupees (\$1,100) on his head news reports said. Rewards of 1,000 rupees (\$110) also had been offered for several other members of the gang. Police received a tip Thursday afternoon that Singh and his men were at Ratapur, and surrounded the village about midnight. Several policemen entered the village to look for the bandits, and were fired upon, news reports said. The ensuing battle lasted until dawn.

Planned strikes called off by Italian air controllers

ROME, Oct. 4 (R) — Italian air traffic controllers have called off a series of 12-hour strikes planned over the next week after meetings with transport ministry officials.

Controllers belonging to an autonomous union are campaigning for quicker progress towards their full transfer from military to civilian status. They said some progress was made in the talks and further meetings are being scheduled.

Italian airports were at a virtual standstill yesterday during the first of four 12-hour strikes by the controllers. Other stoppages had been planned for tomorrow, next Tuesday and Thursday.

Soviet paper describes Afghan rebel operations

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (R) — Afghan rebels are putting up stiff resistance in south-western Afghanistan, mining roads and sabotaging waterways, the Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda indicated today.

A Pravda correspondent reporting on a visit to Farah and Nimroz provinces said in one guerrilla ambush a convoy carrying food and medical supplies to Farah town was blown up as it passed over a mined road.

The attack claimed several lives, Pravda said. It added that the rebels, who are fighting the pro-Moscow government of Bab-

Bhutto's widow deploras son's underground jobs

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (R) — Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, leader of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) is unhappy about acts of violence for which her son Murtaza Bhutto has claimed responsibility, a leading PPP official said today.

Mrs. Bhutto, widow of executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, says she wanted to curb her son but had no contact with him, according to Maulana Ehteramul Haq Thanvi, president of Karachi division PPP.

Murtaza Bhutto is believed to be living in the Afghan capital of Kabul. He was quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation last week as saying the underground Al-Zulfikar organisation, which he leads, was behind a shooting incident in Lahore when a leading pro-government politician, Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, was killed.

A former chief justice of Lahore high court, Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain, who sentenced former prime minister Bhutto to death for conspiring to murder a political opponent, was injured in the shooting on Sept. 25.

Mrs. Bhutto feels such acts hinder the struggle of the eight-party alliance called Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD). Mr. Thanvi said in a statement.

Commonwealth: just building bridges

By Sidney Weiland

CANBERRA, Oct. 4 (R) — The Commonwealth's growth from five to 45 nations in 35 years has prompted thoughtful questioning about its effectiveness as a political force in a complex world.

Veteran Commonwealth leaders say the group of countries once ruled by Britain has changed from a cosy club of like-minded statesmen into a disparate mini-United Nations.

In the process, they complain, Commonwealth summits have lost the intimacy long proclaimed as the organisation's hallmark, and its cohesion has been weakened by ethnic and political diversity.

The latest summit has brought together 30 presidents and prime ministers for eight days of talks in Australia. Eleven other nations have sent high-ranking representatives, and only four tiny island states are absent.

Because decisions can be reached only by consensus — there are no votes — officials say the

meeting will end on Wednesday with a communique assessing world problems but offering only skinny and vague suggestions on their solution.

Officials who have watched the Commonwealth grow say the biennial summits are becoming too stylised and that the informality of the early days has been replaced by lengthy, set speeches repeating known policies.

Critics say there is less and less genuine debate, and that conclusions are inevitably bland.

One foreign minister said he counted nearly 160 people around the conference table in Melbourne last week. "How can you have an audience that big?" he asked.

Some officials are asking whether informality can be restored by breaking the summits into smaller groups to discuss specific issues.

But a senior diplomat from India insists that the Commonwealth still has a role to play, whatever its shortcomings,

because "it is one of the few forums not buffeted by East-West confrontation."

The Commonwealth includes one-third of the world's nations with a total population of one billion.

Because the Commonwealth's membership now ranges across the political spectrum, it is harder and often impossible to achieve the "meeting of minds" called for at the summit.

Of the five founding nations, only Britain and the old white dominions of Australia, Canada and New Zealand are left and are the only Commonwealth members not counted among the largely impoverished Third World.

South Africa walked out in 1961 after a threat of expulsion because of its racial policies.

The tangible links they have are the English language, a legal system and civil service tradition handed down by Britain and a shared imperial history in a chain of colonies and dependencies so

vast it was described as the empire on which the sun never sets.

Of the 45 members, 36 gained independence from Britain in the last 20 years, and some are torn by conflicting loyalties.

Fifteen belong to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), almost two-thirds belong to the Non-aligned movement.

Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand have military ties with the United States. Britain and Canada are in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), an alliance viewed with suspicion by the Non-aligned.

Over the years, Britain's interests have also shifted. Britain has joined the European Common Market, whose import rules are disliked by many Commonwealth countries.

New Zealand is involved in a row with African states after refusing to ban a South African rugby tour. Some African members are seeking New Zealand's expulsion from next year's Commonwealth games in Australia.

African states pressed in Melbourne for a sharp indictment of South African rule in Namibia (South West Africa). British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher pleaded for restraint.

Malaysia's prime minister, Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed, who questions Commonwealth usefulness and is at odds with both Australia and Britain, refused to attend the summit.

Despite divergencies and doubts, most Commonwealth leaders agree that the club is useful, even if its political clout is limited.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal claims to reflect a majority view when he says the "Commonwealth is not a bloc and does not seek to be, but it can help to build those bridges between blocs that all countries need."

Charles boosts his income by half

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A.P.) — Prince Charles rejected the claim that two can live as cheaply as one when he hiked his income Friday by £137,610 a year, claiming he needs the extra money because of the cost of married life.

The tax-free 50 per cent hike raises the annual income of the 32-year old heir to the British throne, who married Lady Diana Spencer July 29, to £412,830.

His income is derived entirely from the Duchy of Cornwall, which consists of large estates in Southwest England and property in London. Charles inherited the Duchy on his 21st birthday by right of his title as Duke of Cornwall.

Elizabeth II and other members of the royal family, Charles is not included in the civil list payments of taxpayers' money that is handed over by the government and reviewed annually by parliament.

Many belt-tightening Britons were less than sympathetic toward the royal couple's financial needs.

Millions face a sharp increase in the cost of home mortgages and bank overdrafts because of a hike in interest rates this week and four million workers are confronting government insistence that public sector pay hikes should be limited to four per cent.

The tabloid Sun maintained the timing of Charles' announcement embarrassed the palace but a

palace spokesman who, in accordance with British practice declined to be named, refused to comment.

Member of Parliament Willie Hamilton, a member of the opposition Labour party, attacked Charles' income hike and said the Duchy of Cornwall should be nationalised.

Staffing the couple's new country home, Highgrove mansion, is reported to have added considerably to the prince's expenses. Charles reportedly paid £800,000 for the nine-bedroom mansion set in 347 acres (140 hectares) of land 144 kilometres west of London and spent another considerable sum having it redecorated.

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